

LOAN BILL READY FOR THE HOUSE TO BEGIN WORK

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND THE ROUND FIGURE ALLOTMENT FOR THE TERRITORY.

When the House meets this morning it will be to find ready for action the loan bill. The committee having the matter in charge has made the practically final agreement upon the figures, though these will not be known exactly until the final gathering this morning.

It is understood that in round figures there will be \$875,000 for Territorial use, and this will leave about \$1,420,000 for the Islands at large. This latter fund will be divided so as to give Oahu about \$750,000, the remainder being placed in about this proportion: Hawaii, \$300,000; Maui, \$170,000; Kauai, \$150,000. These are round figures and are given only as approximations of the results.

Of the purely Territorial funds there will be several figures over which there are sure to be fights in the House and in the Senate as well. Thus, the allotment for wharves here is \$400,000 and for dredging only \$50,000, while some of the most prominent local members will fight for \$100,000. For the insane asylum there will be \$75,000 and for the penitentiary \$10,000. The largest item outside of the capital and public institutions will be \$30,000 for schools on Maui, which it is understood will take care of the buildings for Lahaina.

As soon as the House considers the Territorial sums it is understood that time will be given for the island contingents to get together and thresh out their own appropriations.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate passed the eighteen months salary bill and sent it to the House. The six months current expense bill passed first reading after which the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Senator Dickey made one last stand for lower salaries but was laughed at by his colleagues and he left the hall in disgust, and did not return during the day.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce favoring an appropriation for advertising the resources of the Islands was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

The eighteen months salary bill was then taken up on third reading and changed to read from January 1st instead of January 4th.

Senator Dickey again moved to reduce the salary of Attorney-General to \$300 a month. He said he had been made the butt of ridicule by the papers and by the Senate but in spite of that he wanted to say that "we are making tools of ourselves." He said that \$875 a month was too much for department heads and they could cut out poker, theaters, lottery, etc. He said everybody in Hawaii is too extravagant, even the laborers rode to and from work in carriages.

Dickey read a long statement at the conclusion of which he said he didn't intend to bother the Senate on the subject again.

Achi said he seconded Dickey's motion to give him a chance to talk, but he believed his policy was too small, he believed in officials having their beer, or whiskey or soda water. He moved to cut the salaries to \$350 a month.

The item passed as in the bill.

On motion of Achi items were inserted for Torreia land registration officials as in the six months bill. Salary of bookkeeper Public Works office was cut from \$3800 to \$3150.

LEE'S ACQUITTAL DISPLEASES DAVIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

MANILA, May 14.—General Davis disapproves of the acquittal of Lieutenant Lee for ordering prisoners killed.

Lieutenant Joel Lee of the Tenth Infantry was tried by court martial at Manila on a charge of manslaughter. It was said that he had unlawfully ordered the execution of two prisoners in Mindanao in January, 1902, and it is that for which he was tried. Lee claimed that the two prisoners were killed while they were attempting to escape. He was stationed at a small town and two natives were brought in as prisoners. He had them brought to his quarters and it is alleged that after he had questioned one of them he ordered that one turned over to a corporal, with instructions to confine him in the kitchen of the quarters, and to shoot him if he attempted to escape. The second prisoner was then brought before Lee. While he was questioning him the man who had previously been examined was shot. The shooting occurred at the rear of the quarters and it was claimed by the corporal that the prisoner had attempted to escape. Later the second prisoner was turned over to the same corporal, and similar instructions as had been given regarding the first man were given. A few minutes later this second man was shot and the corporal again reported that there had been an attempted escape and that he had shot the man.

The incident was reported to the government by the local constabulary officers with a request that an investigation be made. The Secretary of War considered the matter for three months and then cabled General Davis to convene a court and order Lee before it for trial. This court martial returned a verdict of acquittal.

WEALTHY ENGLISHMEN VISITING THE STATES

Coming to Get in Touch With the Progress of the Country--Democratic Presidential Outlook--The President's Western Trip.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—English travelers have been coming here in unusual numbers during the last few weeks. They are representatives of nearly every honorable calling in Great Britain and names are written on the registers of all the prominent hotels of the city daily. Rarely do they go farther south than Washington, but they take a whirl around the big northern cities, as far west as Chicago. Going or coming they take in Pittsburgh in fact New York, where they land, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York again is the favorite circuit of the visiting Englishmen coming to American shores at this time.

These new comers, of the more enlightened classes in the tight island, have a multitude of missions. Recently a well known educator was here, observing American life with might and main. He was as busy with his eyes as a new born babe, wondering at the sights which passed before him in panorama. Another was a patent medicine proprietor, who has for years seen the introduction of patent medicines by Americans into England and the continental countries, thereby "making their piles," as the Englishmen put it. This particular proprietor thought he could turn the table and invade America with his own patent nostrums. He has been doing very well in his undertaking.

Most of the Englishmen have money to spend and they live well. Occasionally one finds something like a millionaire among them. One Englishman from Sheffield, who signed his name in one of the leading hotels a few days ago, has made hundreds of thousands of dollars by patenting American railroad devices in England and introducing them on English railroads, on continental railroads, and in South Africa. But all the visiting Englishmen these days are on the alert for ideas. They all admit that Cousin Jonathan has outstripped them in some things, and they "want to catch on, you know." Formerly it was the wealthy young Englishmen, just out of the University and trying to see something of the world, who came over to the states largely as a matter of curiosity. Now it is their elders who are coming in flocks—the successful business and professional men. They all like the looks of Washington, and they have read and heard enough about our ways to adapt themselves very readily.

A ruddy English clergyman was here the other day and commented upon our manners and religion. On the whole he liked us. "But," said he, "I can't understand the constant use of expletives. It's awful, isn't it. You hear men on the street cars and in the presence of ladies saying 'damn' and 'G—damn.' It is all so unnecessary—just a habit, I suppose."

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

There is a flood of speculation which ceases not here, about the personality of next year's Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic politicians who come in from the States occasionally deposit their contributions to the general fund of information as to sentiment of the party and whether things are going to get into shape so that the campaign next year will be lively. The trend of talk continues to point towards Senator Gorman of Maryland, and to recede from Judge Parker of New York. Some people on the inside

SENATOR REED SMOOT MAY REVISIT HAWAII



U. S. SENATOR SMOOT.

Hon. Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, whose election was recently opposed not only in Utah, but in many parts of the United States, on the ground that he was an apostle of the Mormon church and a polygamist, may shortly visit Hawaii. From a private letter received here yesterday by the Nebraskan, it is learned that Mr. Smoot, after visiting St. Louis, would then probably leave for Honolulu. This being the case the Senator may arrive here by June 1. It is his desire to obtain rest in the Islands for a few weeks. He will be accompanied by his wife. Senator Smoot has a number of friends here, as he was in Hawaii as a missionary of the Mormon church many years ago.

WAR EXPENSES STRAIN TURKEY'S CASH AND CREDIT

Preparations Made to Blow Up the French and Russian Consulates At Salonica.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

VIENNA, May 14.—Turkish resources are strained by the war preparations. Contractors refuse supplies unless paid in advance. The troops are being paid out of the Sultan's private funds.

SOFIA, May 14.—Premier Danoff says Bulgaria has no ambition to annex Macedonia. Existing reforms there, however, are illusory and trouble will continue.

The French and Russian consulates in Salonica are found to have been undermined with dynamite.

President Goes to Yosemite.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—President Roosevelt left for the Yosemite valley tonight. Arrangements have been made to keep the valley free of tourists, except those already there, during the President's stay.

Pope Against the Friars.

ROME, May 14.—The Vatican is authority for the statement that the enmity between the secular clergy and the Friars in the Philippines is undiminished. The sentiment of the Vatican is unfavorable to the friars.

Blood Flowed Freely.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Herald's Valparaiso dispatch says that two hundred are dead and wounded as a result of the rioting. Arbitration has been arranged.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 14.—A train wreck occurred here today. Four passengers were killed and twenty injured.

insist that Parker will not be a candidate against ex-Senator Hill, who has the organization of New York State as in the hollow of his hand. Mr. Parker absolutely refuses to discuss politics with any of the correspondents who have gone from Washington to have a few words with him, but he is always courteous and willing to talk about anything else. If by any possibility a Democratic President should come in next year, many think Judge Parker has his eye on the Supreme Bench. Chief Justice Fuller, it is known, would retire should a Democratic administration come in and Judge Parker would be an available man for the place, which lawyers with a judicial turn of mind are often inclined to regard as a more desirable office than that of President of the United States.

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

President Roosevelt's Western trip is giving the Republican politicians great satisfaction as a proof of his popularity and strength with the voters of that section of the country. The far West will be largely abandoned to the Republicans next year, because it is already recognized that the battlefield of the campaign will be in the East, with New York as the point of rendezvous. The organizers, stump speakers, and funds must be poured into the Eastern States, unless the Democrats make fools of themselves again by nominating a silver candidate on a radical platform. Therefore, the President's renewed popularity in the far West is calculated to make the Republican leaders feel easier under the assurance that part of the country will take care of itself.

THE POSTOFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The Postoffice Department investigation, which has been in the lime light for over a month, continues to hold public interest here in a remarkable manner. Nothing to prove extensive frauds has been brought out, but, on the contrary, small peculations and irregularities with astounding ramifications are appearing. The officials do not seem to grasp the full significance of the revelations and are hesitating to act vigorously to check the scandals. The absence of President Roosevelt from Washington and the dullness of the summer season, when there are few things of importance under the Washington date line, have served to aggravate the situation. The President's advisers have sought to impress upon him the desirability of some immediate action, but he dislikes to interfere with his Postmaster General until the investigations have been completed.

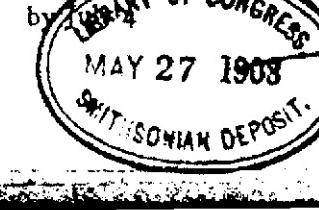
Postmaster General Payne grants a daily interview to the newspaper correspondents, who come to inquire about the postal scandals. Sometimes they fill his big office and cross questioning is very lively. The hour is 4 p.m. and the interviews often last for half an hour or more. The Postmaster General loves to joke with his newspaper callers, and not infrequently chides them for "allowing the rat to get away" when they fail to ascertain some bit of news about an irregularity, so that he has to tell them after a day or two has elapsed.

The Board of General Appraisers in New York has decided against the collector at Honolulu in the matter of the protest of Kwong Yuen Hing Company. The merchandise in controversy consisted of a rush imported from China to Honolulu, and known as Galangale rush. The article had been split open and dried, but not further advanced, so far as the records show. The Board of Appraisers held that such an article is exempt from duty under the provisions for textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Rowland of Honolulu have been in town this week, registered at the Raleigh Hotel.

Mr. George G. Ward, vice president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, was in town this week, looking after minor matters pertaining to the completion of the cable between Honolulu and Manila. He said, as has already been stated, that the cable would be open by JUNE 1, 1903.

ERNEST G. WALKER.



HEALTH BOARD INSPIRES THE USUAL TIRADES

But the Senate Finally Confirms the Governor's Nominations--Dr. Cooper Is President.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

IN THE HOUSE.

The House yesterday passed its first bill of the special session,--aside from the bill appropriating \$20,000 for its own expenses. After a morning's debate which developed some extraordinary arguments, the appropriations for advertising the islands were defeated.

As samples of banderolling which the legislature of 1901 never exceeded were Pali's argument that in preference to advertising attractions the legislature should stop Hawaiian hulas on the mainland and Kanaho's contention that the States knew Hawaiians' racial standing without further information since a Washington newspaper announced that Delegate Wilcox had attended an official banquet and since another newspaper had made known to the world that King Edward had received a Hawaiian prince. Apparently these arguments, with Kanaho's further objections that no one had ever stated what percentage of profit was to be derived from the appropriation for advertising, defeated the proposition.

It was the eleventh day of the consideration of the six months' appropriations and the House went into committee of the whole at once, to resume consideration of the items for advertising.

Kumalae moved to indefinitely postpone the report of the committee favoring two appropriations of \$10,000 each for the tourist proposition, and Fernandez seconded the motion. The latter stated that he was willing to vote for an appropriation for public printing office, but regarded the tourist proposition as favoring printing establishments and would not vote for anything for them.

Aylett made a lengthy address in support of the appropriation. He said that he had made the trip to Chicago with Hawaiian singers at the time of the World's Fair, and had been regarded as a savage. "We could not get any hotel accommodations," he said, "because we were said to be from a cannibal island. From nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening we waited in the depot and then we were taken to a place seven miles outside the city where they gave us accommodations. The manager thought we were heathens and told us that we must not go out in the morning until we had put our pants and other clothes on."

"I never want to have repeated the experience of being told that I come from a savage country and cannot be given hotel accommodations. It was a result of the sort of advertising done in the past, in which the hulas have been the main thing."

Vida proposed adding a provision for a tourist commissioner, but Harris said that this would eat up nearly all of the appropriation and there was no second to Vida's motion.

Chillingworth supported the appropriation, saying that it would be of great benefit to the Territory to advertise the islands' attractions all over the mainland.

Gandall made a lengthy speech in which he made reference to the hula advertisements and other charges against the "missionaries," discussing the natives' loss of lands. "If the natives had followed the advice of the missionary fathers," he said, "they would have had their lands today. The missionaries did not go about with bags of money trying to buy lands from the natives, nor did their descendants. The natives went to the offices of the business men seeking loans and they borrowed money and did not pay it back and thus they lost possession of their lands."

"The missionary fathers advised the natives not to part with their lands. They warned them that later there would be more foreigners coming, land-grabbers, they called them,--and told the Hawaiians to be careful not to part with their lands, but the natives did not take the advice."

Gandall said that all over the mainland in the hotels he visited he saw printed matter telling of other countries and how to travel to them, but nothing about Hawaii.

Lewis said that the proposition of advertising the islands was like that of a store advertising or soliciting for trade, and that the business men who did not advertise were not successful. This gave Speaker Beckley a chance at Kumalae, and the Speaker inquired aside if Kumalae was not advertising his new grocery store. The answer, if there was one, was lost to hearing, but Kumalae remained unconvinced.

Kanaho made a speech against the appropriation, and then the roll was called. The vote on a motion to reject the item was as follows:

Ayes--Messrs. Damien, Fernandes, Haili, Kaili, Kanoho, Kealawa, Kou, Kumalae, Nakalele, Ohi, Pali, Pulua and Purdy--12.

Nos--Messrs. Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Harrle, Kalama, Kelinol, Knudsen, Lewis, Paole, Vida and Wright--12.

Absent--Messrs. Andrade, Greenwell, Jaeger and Kupheia--4.

Not voting--Speaker Beckley.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session found the bill practically complete, and a motion to insert the item of \$5,000 for expenses of the steam tug, the only item remaining, was carried, without waiting for a committee report on the proposition. The House then took a recess to await

preparation of the final report of the committee of the whole. At about four o'clock the report was ready and the House came to order again. Chairman Long, of the committee of the whole, read the report through and it was adopted, and the House adjourned with its first appropriation bill passed on second reading.

The only amendment aside from the changing of figures, was to make the section regarding calling for bids on contracts more stringent. As adopted it reads as follows:

"All and every expenditure for constructing or repairing public works amounting to \$500, and for furnishing material, provisions and other supplies, shall be awarded to the lowest bidder only upon public advertisement for tenders; and no public work, material or supplies shall be divided or parcelled out for the purpose of evading the provisions of this section."

IN THE SENATE.

Senator McCandless for the public lands committee reported recommending an appropriation of \$24,000 for Kapiolani Park. The committee also leaves to the Senate the question of appropriating \$7,500 for artesian wells and says further:--

"The Superintendent of Public Works has informed your committee that there are several lots, fronting on beach, that have not yet been disposed of by the Government, except under lease. Your committee would recommend that these lots be kept by the Government and that the Commissioners be requested to ascertain what the leases could be bought for and to report to the next Legislature with a view to reserving the same for the purpose of making them a Territorial free public bathing ground."

On motion of Senator Kalauokalani the report was adopted.

Senator C. Brown then asked for an item of \$7,500 for boring artesian wells to be taken up with the current appropriation bill; which was also promised by the Senators.

THE SALARY BILL.

Senator Brown moved a reconsideration of the salary of supervising engineer, saying an error had been made and the item should be \$4,500 instead of \$4,000. Carried.

Senator Achi moved to segregate the item for clerks of Board of Health; one at \$100 per month and the other two \$50 each. Adopted.

Plumbing inspector was left at \$3,600; McCandless objected to a statement by the chair that salaries were being cut while work is increased. He said he had been accused of this but he had only wished to leave the salaries as they are, and not raise them.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

Governor Dole submitted the following nominations for the Board of Health: Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Mark P. Robinson, Dr. W. H. Mays, Samuel K. Kane, Fred C. Smith and E. C. Winston.

Senator Kalauokalani moved to postpone action for a week--Paris until Saturday. Achi pleaded for immediate action but said the Governor should have designated the President as required under the law.

A recess was taken as the governor requested the return of the message for correction.

SALARY BILL AGAIN.

The salary of chief sanitary officer was the next subject of discussion. Achi moved to increase it \$25 per month to include also all duties of the cemetery inspector. Baldwin said the work could not be properly done by him and a new officer was needed as recommended by the majority committee.

Kaohi in an impassioned speech objected to any appropriation for cemetery inspector.

The item passed at \$3,150 for city sanitary officer.

COOPER AS PRESIDENT.

The Governor's message was again read with Dr. Cooper designated as president. Senator Paris moved that the nominations be confirmed, Kalauokalani to defer until Saturday. Brown spoke of the necessity of immediate action so that the Board of Health could at once organize. He said also that it was important to have a medical man as president in order to act with Dr. Cofer of the United States Quarantine service.

Ienberg said there were names submitted that he had not cared to vote upon at first; particularly one name but there was need of action.

Senator McCandless said: "If I knew the statements of Senators Brown and Ienberg were true, I might feel different--"

"Do you mean to say we lie?" asked Brown angrily.

"I don't say so," replied McCandless. "If Dr. Cofer said this about health conditions, I would believe it."

"I rise to a question of personal privilege," said Ienberg. "I want to ask Dr. Cofer to come here and confirm what I say. He is a gentleman and will do it."

McCandless said that two years ago there was the same kind of talk. The Board of Health secured extra money from the legislature on the plea of

dangerous epidemics, and though no money was voted the threatened danger was averted.

"I object to that kind of talk," said Brown. "The Senator should be called to order! casting insinuations upon a department of this government and calling the Board of Health scoundrels and liars. A man that makes that kind of talk is not fit to represent Honolulu in this Senate. It is ungentlemanly and not senatorial. He should be called to order."

Baldwin raised the point of order, that McCandless was talking of something that happened two years ago and the chair ordered that he confine his remarks to the question under discussion.

Senator Woods said he had met Dr. Cofer socially and asked him regarding health conditions. He had replied that the Honolulu Board of Health was in first class standing at Washington. This he said helped Honolulu considerably and he was working hand in hand with the Board of Health.

NATIVES WANT TO KNOW.

Kalauokalani said he wanted more information about the names submitted and two years ago there had been the same kind of talk. Senator Kaohi also wanted to postpone action. He said some of the members were strangers to him and he wanted to become acquainted with them. He said the governor could have sent in the nominations two weeks ago.

BROWN'S APOLOGY.

Senator Brown asked to apologize to Senator McCandless for the strong language used, which he said was unparliamentary.

"I don't mind," said McCandless, "I am used to it, but I want to call attention to the fact that the statement made for which I was called a liar has been corroborated by Kalauokalani."

NAMES CONFIRMED.

Achi said there were men he didn't like on the Board but moved to confirm.

McCandless wanted the names considered one by one, but received no second.

The ayes and noes were called and the names confirmed 11 to 3--ayes--Achi Brown, Baldwin, Dickey, Ienberg, Kaohi, Nakapahu, Paris, Wilcox, Woods and Crabb, 11. Noes--Kalauokalani, Kaohi, McCandless, 3.

SALARIES AGAIN.

The item of \$21,600 for sanitary inspectors was passed over the objection of Dickey.

McCandless objected to the salaries for fish inspectors saying that the fish markets were under the Public Works Department and the Superintendent had complained that the Board of Health usurped his duties. The salary passed at \$1,350 for inspector and \$900 for assistant.

Inspector of cemeteries was stricken out.

Bacteriologist passed at \$8,600. McCandless moved to reduce government physicians from \$34,000 to \$20,000. Lost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The pay of quartermaster National Guard was increased from \$1,800 to \$2,250.

PAY FOR GUARDSMEN.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$4,500 for pay of enlisted men while in camp under the United States militia law. He said they would have to camp five days in each year and as all were poor men with large families they should receive something. Senator Dickey opposed the increase and said that the camp would be a vacation and the boys would have lots of fun. Baldwin remarked that McCandless was against health precautions but was willing to pay for the guns. The item carried.

THE BAND WILL STAY.

Senator Dickey moved to strike out the items of the Band. He said that the band was a nice thing, but not a Territorial institution, and should be supported by the County and Honolulu ought to pay for it. Wailuku and Hilo never got the band anyway. Only Paris, Dickey, Nakapahu and Kaohi voted to strike out the items.

Senator Dickey moved to reduce the salary of auditor from \$6,750 to \$4,500. Seconded.

McCandless moved a reconsideration of the land office item for rangers saying they were the same thing as under the forestry bureau. The difference was explained by Dickey and the motion was withdrawn.

SCHOOL SALARIES RAISED AGAIN.

Senator Wilcox moved reconsideration of educational items and that the salary of superintendent boy's reformatory pass as in the bill. Carried. The salary of the teachers at industrial school was again raised from \$2,400 to \$2,700. The salary of matron at girl's school was left at \$1,800. Wilcox moved also to increase pay of guards reformatory \$2,400 to \$3,600. Passed at \$3,000.

WHO IS SUPREME?

Senator Achi moved the insertion of judiciary items to be paid by the county. He said he was afraid the politicians would grab everything.

"What are you going to do," asked Brown.

"No more politician," replied Achi. Brown objected to the appointment of clerks by the Chief Justice and said the circuit judges should appoint them. He said objection had been made because the clerks refused to work outside the court-room, but this could be remedied by adding "to perform such duties as ordered by the Chief Justice." A change was made to permit the chief clerk to prescribe these duties.

Senator Baldwin said the County Bill fixed the salaries of certain officers and the supervisors were to decide on the remainder. He did not believe the legislature could change the law now.

Senator Brown said the legislature made the counties and could regulate the pay of all officers if it chose. If the legislature had the right to pass the county law it could amend this now and fix the salaries as it pleased.

Dickey replied that at this session only appropriations could be passed and no amendments could be made to the County Act.

Baldwin contended that the special session could not repeal the law, and

PRO VICAR LIBERT ELEVATED BY CONSISTORY TO BISHOPRIC

A Cable From the Superior General.

"Libert preconise felicitations.
"BOUSQUET."
"Libert nominated--congratulations.
"BOUSQUET."

Such is the form of a cablegram which reached the Catholic Mission yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, addressed to Pro Vicar Libert. It came from the Superior-General of the Order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, the headquarters until recently being in Paris, but now in Belgium. It proclaimed Pro Vicar Libert Boeynaems as the Catholic Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands in succession to the late Bishop of Panopolis. The cablegram was brief, and until the commission, signed by Pope Leo XIII, arrives here the Bishop's succession title will not be known.

The receipt of the cable yesterday was joyful news, and the priests immediately visited the new Bishop and paid their respects. The bells of the Mission, the old bells which once hung in the belfry of the Cathedral at Valparaíso many decades ago, pealed a joyous salutation to the new Bishop, and soon the news spread among the Catholic community. It had long been an accepted fact that Father Libert would be the choice of the Consistory at Rome, and his appointment meets with popular approval.

When the commission arrives it will be known then as to how, when and where he will be consecrated. Bishop Gulstan was consecrated at San Francisco, the Bishop of that diocese with Bishop Scanlan of Utah officiating at the ceremony. This time it is believed that the ceremony will be conducted at San Francisco by Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco, with the Bishop of Los Angeles and Bishop Scanlan of Utah, assisting.

Reverend Father Libert was born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1857, of very poor Catholic parents. At the age of twelve years he left his own town for Melchien, the see of the diocese, and entered the seminary to begin the Latin studies necessary to all those who intend to follow the ecclesiastical vocation. In 1875 he entered the novitiate of



Pro Vicar Libert Boeynaems, whose nomination as Catholic Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands came by Cable yesterday from the Superior General of the Sacred Hearts Order.

the Fathers of the Sacred Hearts at their mother house in Louvain of which his uncle was at that time the Superior. He was professed with Bishop Gulstan was consecrated at San Francisco, the Bishop of that diocese with Bishop Scanlan of Utah officiating at the ceremony. This time it is believed that the ceremony will be conducted at San Francisco by Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco, with the Bishop of Los Angeles and Bishop Scanlan of Utah, assisting.

Besides his abilities as a preacher of the gospel, he is also a good mechanic and excels as a carpenter and builder. The church of Kapaa in Kauai, many improvements in the Wailuku hospital, and his own workshop in the Wailuku Mission, are a testimony of his ability.

His great kindness and his Christian patience seem to be the chief qualities of his priestly character. During the last year he has taken great interest in promotion of the Young Men's Institute in Wailuku and in this city.

Father Libert stood the first on the list to be chosen as the successor to the late Bishop Gulstan.

great esteem with his confreres through his gentle manners and great piety. Last year he became an American citizen in Wailuku thoroughly convinced of the advantages of American priests working in American territory.

Besides his abilities as a preacher of the gospel, he is also a good mechanic and excels as a carpenter and builder. The church of Kapaa in Kauai, many improvements in the Wailuku hospital, and his own workshop in the Wailuku Mission, are a testimony of his ability. His great kindness and his Christian patience seem to be the chief qualities of his priestly character. During the last year he has taken great interest in promotion of the Young Men's Institute in Wailuku and in this city. Father Libert stood the first on the list to be chosen as the successor to the late Bishop Gulstan.

No beer licenses will be issued in the vicinity of the Pacific Mill Co. or the Sailors' Home," said Kepoikai. "Yes, you may say that no licenses will be issued for saloons on the water front at all. I don't believe in it. It might be a good idea for a soda water or beer wagon to have a stand on the water front somewhere, out not for a saloon. I refused a license to this man Ryan and do not intend to grant any in that locality."

Treasurer Kepoikai issued his first license to a Japanese yesterday. The male liquor law contained no restricting clause as to citizenship, though the general liquor law which failed of becoming a law did contain such a provision. "The Japanese have as good a right to license as anyone," said Treasurer Kepoikai, "though I don't believe in issuing them wholesale. There are nine Japanese liquor dealers here, and one beer saloon and maybe two is not too many for that class of people. I don't think though I shall issue more than one such beer license. I believe it would be a good thing to give one license to a good Chinaman too."

PRESS ON GAMBLING EXPOSE

What Local Press Thinks About It.

The attitude of the local papers on the gambling expose is interesting as showing their points of view. The Star accepts the revelations at face value and makes appropriate comment. The Independent which, next to the Star, is the most intelligent evening paper in the city, adds details to those published in the Advertiser but apparently hopes to uncover some rottenness in previous law administration. The Bulletin, with an instinct worthy of a Success to Critics judge, tries to patch up a technical defense for the accused men. Its latest discovery is that if there is only a million dollars in circulation here the Chinese would not be likely to have \$72,000 of it in a year to spend for protection, apparently overlooking the fact that of the 13,000 Chinese in Honolulu at least 10,000 are gamblers who have an average income of \$5 per week or \$200,000 per month.

THE STAR'S VIEWS.

The Star says:

The Chinese gambler is up against it. There will be a neat little flutter among the owners of the various nefarious outfits. The Attorney-General's department will now have an ample opportunity for investigating some of the underground ramifications of the gambling fraternity. Once this class of persons is started on the run, there are bound to be interesting developments.

THE INDEPENDENT'S OPINION.

The Independent says:

The community is hungry for a most complete investigation of the gambling scandal—if such it is—apparently unearthed in the office of the Attorney-General last Sunday, and for a complete exposure and the punishment of every guilty man, should it be developed that officials have in the past accepted bribes for countenancing or protecting gambling institutions. At present the matter is in its infancy, so to speak. The statements alleged to have been made by Tong Kai through interpreter John T. Baker, whether so intended or not, left the inference wholly reasonable that bribery in the past had been freely practiced and that the gamblers had been protected by an official or officials of this government. So widespread and positive is the assertion that gambling (which, in almost every form, has been carried on in nearly every quarter of the city for two years) was being officially protected that no one, outside of the "ring" could feel safe in denying it. The very fact of the existence of lotteries at the corner of River and Kukui streets, in a stable on Vineyard street, in two buildings on Hotel street between River and Maunakea streets—all run openly for all the months of last year and for two months of this year—must cause one to feel that there was official protection somewhere. These places were only a few of many. To have seen them in full blast daily, under the eye of the Government, one must have been a blockhead not to have deciphered corruption, bribery and protection out of it. The case was too plain.

Where the blame lies we are not in position to say, and have no desire to say anyhow. The Chinamen may gamble their lives out for all we care, and we don't care, in the abstract, how much money officials may have reaped out of this reign of paka pio and open-house gambling of almost every sort. What we do want is to have the atmosphere in regard to this matter cleared up. Will the Attorney-General be equal to the task?—or will he go so far and then surrender when called down by high influences up to which his investigations may have led? We prefer, for the present, at least, to think the former.

There is something fishy about the interviews of Mr. Peters with Tong Kai, however. Not with the interviewees themselves, either, but with the way they came about; and ground seems to be left for the suspicion that third parties are interested actively in this affair, and that they are desperately sacrificing one chance to save their bacon at another. It is not assumed for a moment that the Attorney-General's department suspects such a thing, but the "scape-goat" proposition is still held by some.

THE BULLETIN'S REMARKS.

The Bulletin has the following:

Despite the public's reluctance to begin thus early the campaign for county politics, the press agents of the Attorney-General's department persist in taking the cabinet-trick bribery scheme seriously. Press agents wish it distinctly understood that the competition the Attorney-General's department has entered into with its subordinate police department is the most wonderful happening since John D. Rockefeller formed the oil trust. Gamblers, it is claimed, have sought headquarters for protection, refusing to deal with understrappers, and offered the munificent sum of \$72,000 a year.

The splendor which should justly scintillate from the glorification of Attorney-General Andrews halo is more fully appreciated when the people contemplate the princely sum offered—not paid—the Attorney-General. During the last two years bankers—not the—have estimated that the business

HOUSE PASSES ITS FIRST BUDGET BILL AFTER MANY FIGHTS

Provides for Advertising the Territory at the Close of the Discussion.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The House passed its first regular appropriation bill yesterday, that providing for the six months' expense current appropriations, and advanced the emergency measure before it finished the day. That no more was accomplished was due in large part to a seeming fog over the minds of the members as to the course to be followed in the cutting up of the appropriations for the loan measure.

The only incident of interest during the day was the declaration of Kumalae that he knew that a head of a department had said that he would award contracts for public work as he pleased, and not as the House wished, and when called to account by other members, the statement branded unless proved, Kumalae simply contented himself by hiding behind the prerogative of his position. The result was that there was a waste of time without definite accomplishment.

The House by a vote of 14 to 11 passed the appropriation of \$10,000 for advertising, as suggested by the committee, and this after having put into the bill a provision for \$6,000 for 50,000 copies of "Frazier's Handbook," the publication which has been endorsed by the merchants.

The Senate finally finished work on the six months' salary bill yesterday and it will reach the House today. The eighteen months bill also passed second reading, and will probably be finished today, which will leave the Senate with no work to do. Yesterday's session was characterized chiefly by the Senate putting back to the old figures the salaries previously reduced.

IN THE HOUSE.

Wright opened the business of the day with the following resolution:

Whereas, House Bill 1 has passed this House and been submitted to the heard of it since; and,

Whereas, nothing has been officially hear of it since; and,

Whereas, the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House is becoming alarmed as to the safety of this bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to communicate with the Senate as to the disposition of said bill and report same to this House.

The sensational detail of the bribery experience of the Attorney General's department, when put through the sieve of common sense is a good deal like the condition of the Attorney General after his long vigil in a close, musty wardrobe with his press agent—half baked.

MOTORMAN NOT TO BLAME

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Ah Hoy, the Chinese hackdriver who was run over on the Pacific Heights Railway track Monday night and had both feet cut off, died at the Queen's Hospital a few hours later. A coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday morning and the inquest held, with Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as coroner. The facts brought out at the inquest were about as stated in yesterday's Advertiser, the evidence tending to relieve Motorman Fowbar of any responsibility for the accident. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Beer Licenses Issued.
(From Thursday's Daily.)

The following new beer licenses were issued yesterday:

W. J. Moody, Waikiki road near Ma-kee road; J. S. Walker and H. C. Vida, sureties.

A. Lazarus, Punchbowl street; A. Hocking, surety.

M. G. St. Anna, 1834 Lusitana street; Pacific Surety Co., surety.

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Drug-gists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

PUUNUI IS BENEFITED.

Paele presented an amendment providing for the macadamizing of Liliha street from Wyllie to the Government quarry \$5,000, which brought up an argument. Aylett standing out for putting the item in the eighteen months' appropriation bill, but Harris explained that there would be no road appropriations in that bill as all such expenditures would then come under the counties. Paele then moved for \$7,500 for water pipes from Nuuanu to Puu-nui; and \$5,000 for electric lights in the same district both of which were adopted.

Vida's amendment for the putting in of the word "responsible" in qualifying the lowest bidder was fought by Kumalae, and Vida withdrew it saying that Mr. Kumalae objected to the word.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be instructed to communicate with the Senate as to the disposition of said bill and report same to this House.

The reading of the resolution brought out a roar of laughter but on motion of Harris consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Kumalae asked \$7,500 for improving the Insane Asylum road by providing for a connection with it from Judd street, the matter going to the table to await appropriate time.

ADVERTISING AMENDMENTS.

The third reading of the six months' current account measure was taken up, proceeding slowly and some few changes being made.

As soon as the bill had been read as items Kellinoi called up the Frazier book scheme, saying that the House had adopted the committee report favoring the appropriation of the \$6,000 for the purchase of the 50,000 books. It was found that the report had simply been tabled for consideration with the appropriation bill.

Chillingworth at once moved to amend by inserting the item, but was ruled out of order until the reading had been completed when it was again brought up and the report of the committee read. Fernandez raised the point that any appropriation bill was good enough but the members under the prod of an active lobby were kept up to the fight.

Paele moved to reject the report of the committee and the chair put the motion, on the ayes and nays the consideration was ordered by 14 to 10 and the item was then inserted by 13 to 11 votes.

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"It is for the House to say shall this kind of statement go to the public from this House or is it to be classed as gallery talk. If the majority think this

wishes to be suppressed that is with them, but I for myself go on record and demand the name of that head of department."

Kumalae began by commanding the vigilance of Mr. Chillingworth and then began a criticism of the Education and Health committee. There was a sharp colloquy which resulted simply in a call for order from the chair telling Kumalae that he must not reflect personally upon fellow members. Kumalae said he could not give the name of the head of the department as the statement had not been made to him, the Speaker upholding him in this position.

All this had come up on the question of the bonding of contractors and the amendment was then passed.

TAXES ARE REFUNDED.

Harris then proposed the following amendments under Treasury department being for refund of taxes, and licenses as follows: Henry Smith, \$24.48; A. McLennan, \$5.50; J. H. Hanlon, \$5.50; Manuel Baptista, \$17.00; R. P. Waipa, \$40.00; Mrs. M. J. Forbes, \$21.00; Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., \$176.36, all of which passed, and under the Department of Public Works \$1,210, for recouping E. van Senden for purchase price of a Nuuanu lot, which passed as well.

Paele moved to insert under the Public Works Department items for repairs of court house at Waiaanae, \$1,000; for jail, same, \$1,000; for repaire court house and jail at Ewa, \$1,000, the items being passed.

MERCHANTS ADVERTISING.

Kellinoi then moved to insert a new item, under the office of the Secretary, "For advertising the resources of the Territory, \$10,000." In support of this the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce were read.

Paele began opposition by saying that there was no money to appropriate and that the Chamber of Commerce was rich and could afford to make the appropriation.

Kumalae said he thought the appropriation for the Frazier book should be sufficient. The money was needed for roads and it would not do to take all the money for such purposes. The item was then inserted by the following: Ayes—Andrade, Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandal, Hala, Harris, Kalama, Kellinoi, Knudsen, Lewis, Nakaleka, Pali, Vida and Wright, 14.

Noes—Damiana, Fernandez, Kalli, Kanaho, Kou, Kumalae, Long, Olli, Paele, Purdy, 11.

On motion of Kalli the bill was amended to carry \$1,500 for rebuilding a bridge at Hanalei and \$15.50 refund of water rates for R. W. Aylett after which the measure passed third reading without dissent, receiving twenty-six votes.

The emergency bill was then read the second time and referred to the Printing Committee.

The loan bill was called up and the first motion to refer to committee of the whole was lost and there was a generally wild discussion ending in adjournment, because no one just knew what should be done.

IN THE SENATE.

The six months' salary bill was taken up for third reading immediately after the approval of the minutes. There was some discussion as to whether the period should end December 31st or January 4th, but it was left at the former figure to avoid trouble in dividing up the salary to include the three days of January.

The permanent settlements were cut down as in the eighteen month's bill and Sergeant Peterson was stricken out. The item of \$600 was inserted for statistician.

The salary of Clerk Fifth Circuit was reduced from \$550 to \$450.

The salary clerk, third circuit, was increased from \$200 to \$450.

Dickey's motion to reduce the salary of Attorney General from \$2,250 to \$1,500 created only laughter. Dickey spoke at length. Baldwin yawned; Brown, Paris, Achi and Woods read the Parade of the Pacific, Kipu wrote, Wilcox studied a report, and the three Home Rulers smiled, while McCandless twirled his pencil.

"We've heard all this before," finally said Baldwin.

The motion to reconsider was lost. Dickey wanted the salary of deputy sheriff of Molokai reduced from \$450 to \$400, and probably \$50 worth of time was wasted in useless discussion. The item passed at \$450.

The salary of deputy sheriff of Ewa was raised from \$450 to \$500.

The salary of magistrate Waialua was increased from \$300 to \$450.

The salary of bookkeeper and deputy registrar was increased from \$900 to \$1,050.

An item of \$525 was inserted for three months for the deputy insurance commissioner.

An item of \$45,000 was inserted for commissioners tax collector, upon motion of Dickey.

The salary of bookkeeper public works office was reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,050.

Keeper of Mausoleum was raised from \$195 to \$250.

HEARS FROM HILO

Japanese Paper on Anti-Asiatic Move.

Under the heading "Japanese Emigration—A Suggestion," the Japan Gazette says:

"Japan is evidently quite aware of the most effective means of mitigating her immediate emigration difficulties. As we have had occasion to point out, the objection to Japanese immigrants, as manifested both by British and Americans, is distinctly local and not federal, and therefore, Japan's obvious policy in the face of local opposition is to address herself diplomatically to the federal Governments themselves. Now it is announced that that course was taken in the case of Australia, and that already a compromise has been made in regard to Japanese immigrants to Thursday Island. Here the Japanese divers are specially useful, and it has been arranged that a restricted number shall be admitted, to remain under control of the British residents. These immigrants according to Japanese papers, will come chiefly from Wakayama-ken."

At the same time it is well to notice that the agitation against Japanese immigrants in the Hawaiian Islands is, if anything, increasing. A large movement was organized this month at Hilo, and at a meeting the following resolution was passed:

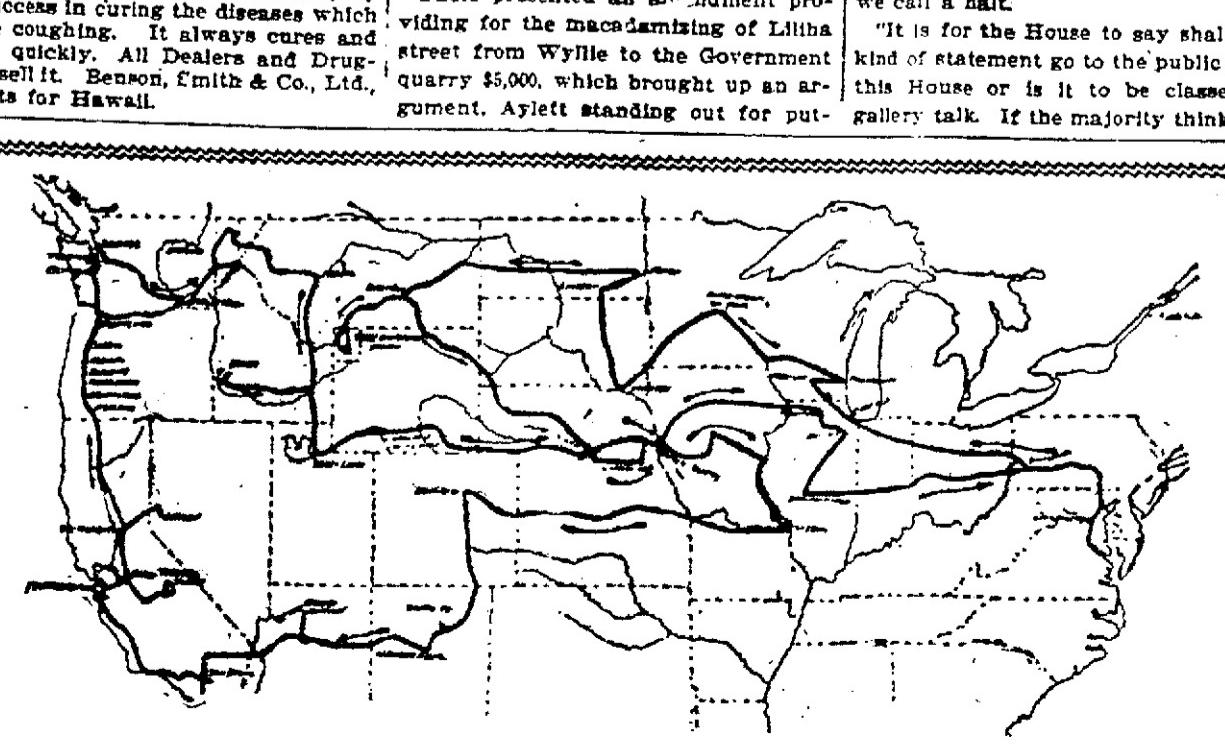
"Believing that the interests of Hilo will be best served by encouraging American citizens to be identified with the progress of this section of the Territory of Hawaii, the undersigned, chairmen of committees representing 22 mechanics, citizens of the United States, engaged in structural contracting and the various trades identified with this proposed organization, do hereby agree that we will employ only citizen labor; that we will work only by the side of citizen labor; that we will not finish, nor contract to finish, any work begun by aliens and that in all cases where aliens are in competition with American citizens we will give preference to the latter in all of our personal dealings."

This significant declaration was adopted and signed, by the chairmen of committees representing eighteen trades, of which there are two hundred and sixty-two workers in Hilo who contend that they are injured by being thrown in competition with aliens, principally Japanese.

Hilo may be a comparatively small place but the fact of this organized opposition is a strong hint to the Japanese Government. There is no doubt that Japan needs an outlet for her surplus population, but why force it where it is not wanted? There are plenty of directions where the Japanese could colonize successfully. Korea presents a good field, Formosa itself affords excellent opportunities, there are China, Siam, the Dutch Indies, Borneo, and many other regions bordering on the Pacific, exploited by the Chinese, but left practically alone by the Japanese. The reason is not altogether obscure. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Saxon races to strike out as pioneers, to seek new fields and create new centers of industry. The tendency, as far among the Japanese is to go along the lines of former pioneers, to avail themselves of the benefits of an established civilization and to claim an equality of treatment under a state of things which they took no part in creating and to which they do not propose to make a permanent contribution. As added to this, they underbid local labor, it cannot be wondered at that they have met considerable difficulty in this policy. While the Government may be able to effect some modification in the local sentiment prevailing against Japanese immigrants, it would be optimistic to expect that it could completely change that sentiment. Nor is it to be expected that any Federal Government could absolutely run counter to the unmistakable sentiments of its constituents. Therefore, although it is true that the only hope of Japan in effecting modifications of anti-Japanese sentiment abroad rests upon the success of diplomatic effort, still it is evident that such modifications must necessarily in the nature of the case be only limited. The plain deduction is that Japan should endeavor to divert the stream of her immigration. It may be well to assert her rights on behalf of Japanese who are already established in places where they have become unwelcome, but the main purpose obviously should be to discourage further emigration to such places, and, per contra, to promote and encourage in every way emigration to other shores less inhospitable perhaps and likely to be in the long run even more valuable if permanently colonized. There are merely suggestions; but it seems useless and futile for Japan to try to force her labor where it is not wanted, locally, and might lead to wider complications, especially when there are other fields of labor, which would in time become of incalculable value. Writers have compared Japan to England. England's prestige to-day is largely due to that natural disposition of her sons to strike out for themselves, to go abroad to some uncivilized spot on the world's surface and there help to build up the Empire. These pioneers were little known. They lived their lives, established law and order and died unnoticed. Englishmen to-day are carrying on the same work in out-of-the-way parts of the world.

(Continued on page 7.)

(Continued on page 6.)



MAP OF THE RAILWAY LINES TRAVESED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
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TUESDAY : : : : MAY 12

THE BATTLE WITH VICE.

The value of the police raid as a means of repressing vice is not measured by its results in court. It is often difficult to get evidence, especially against the keepers of disorderly houses of the new uptown type, and on that account charges made in court are apt to fail. Nevertheless if the raids are persistent and continuous they prove a remedy of themselves in that they frighten away patrons. The latter know that, if they are caught in the police net, they will be summoned as witnesses and that their names will be likely to see print. The fear thus inspired is enough to keep them at a distance.

The mistress of the principal city joint knew this when, on opening her house, she took pains to assure the tenderloin public that there would be no raids by the police. She said she had things "fixed," that no annoyance need be expected from the law or its officers. That was the one point which the woman dwelt upon, and she made it clear, without intending to do so, that if the police did their duty she would have to close her establishment.

Precisely the same thing is true of other disreputable resorts in Honolulu, the existence of which has been long known to the "rounders" of the city.

They profess one and all, to enjoy police protection. Assuming that they do not get it, they see such business advantages in professing to as to again make the point that police raids are what they dread and fear most. Doubtless many of them feel at ease over the possible results in court. Under our technical practice where the guilty are held to be innocent even after the moral certainty of their guilt is plain and where, as in disorderly house cases, a prosecuting witness must incriminate himself to get a conviction, the keepers of disreputable places have little cause for anxiety in court. But that is not the point with them. It is to keep their patrons free from anxiety when visiting their places. And to assure that both the police must let them alone. "Be to my faults a little blind," is their plea to the guardians of the law.

Summing up the whole thing, we have the concrete proposition that the police, if they choose, can make organized vice unprofitable. From a conversation with the High Sheriff we believe that he will act along those lines. He now has a wide-awake Attorney-General behind him who will prosecute offenders with earnestness and zeal. That of itself is a strong encouragement. Public opinion—the only kind of public opinion worth any man's while to cultivate—is also with him. But most of all is the definite placing of responsibility for the continuance of the organized trade of vice in this city upon the High Sheriff's shoulders. That of itself should be enough to inspire his best efforts.

MALIGNING THE HEALTH BOARD.

Coming from a Home Ruler, no one would pay more than smiling half attention to the cry that the Board of Health magnified conditions so as to draw more money from the Territory, but when a responsible Senator lends himself to the senseless uproar against a body whose work in keeping clean and open Territorial ports during two years past, demands such full recognition, the charitable view to take is that he does not know.

Such men do not take into consideration that the business men of this city have contributed hundreds of dollars a month for the keeping clean of the city. Disinfection, inspection, quarantine work, all has been done at high cost and the result has been a clean city.

It cannot be that the Senatorial critic knew this or he would hardly have been so palpably unfair. The Board of Health has worked extremely hard; has stretched its meager appropriations, and meeting many serious conditions, has faced them and come out ahead, with colors flying, the port clean and business uninterrupted. Of those who cannot see little is expected but the blindness of any intelligent Senator, a business man himself, is inexplicable. Even the failure to land a friend as president of the Board hardly would warrant such extreme lengths.

Another of the old guard died in the person of Samuel C. Allen. The list is growing long and the names on it are of men who were conspicuous in large affairs. The places of such citizens as S. C. Allen, James Campbell, Wm. C. Wilder, John Thomas Waterhouse, J. H. Atherton, E. C. Macfarlane, Chief Justice Judd, Justice Bickerton, Paul Neumann, W. W. Dimond and Paul Isenberg, are hard to fill in the community. While Mr. Allen had not been personally active of late years, his money was kept busy in enterprises from which a great many people derived advantage.

The American squadron having shown itself at Marseilles, the German squadron has turned up at Brest. This is perhaps the first time that France ever received the visit of a division of the imperial German fleet. The occurrence is significant in more ways than one.

The Paradise of the Pacific for May is out. Its contents are timely and interesting and its pictures the finest of half-tones. This magazine is a benefit to Hawaii.

Perhaps the Legislature will now be able to see the good use to which the Attorney-General would put a secret service fund.

FINANCES OF GAMBLING.

The advocates of a wide open town who are doing their best to range public opinion against the efforts of the Attorney General to close the gambling houses and punish the bribe-offering criminals who run them are at a sad loss for arguments. They hesitate to come out squarely for vice, much as they want it to succeed. Nor can they quite bring themselves to the point of declaring, what they believe, that the wider open the town becomes the more prosperity will enter it. So they do the best they can with weak satire and weaker logic; with borrowed pleasantries about "pipe dreams" and with pleas which, by their hopeless insincerity, only serve to show in what unstable footing the Success to Crime faction has come to stand.

Of these makeshift pleas, the latest one takes the form of the proposition that the Chinese gamblers could not raise out of the million dollars in circulation here, enough money to pay \$1,500 per week for protection. A moment's figuring will serve to show that the sum is small beside the amount which Chinese gambling houses could collect in a wide open town. The income of the male Chinese population of the Honolulu district at five dollars per capita is about \$200,000 per month. Over 90 per cent of the Chinese are known to be inveterate gamblers. At a low estimate, if the houses that tried to bribe Attorney General Andrews were allowed to do business they would take in \$30,000 a week from Chinese alone, to say nothing of the contributions from white people. From such a large sum \$1,500 a week would be a mere bagatelle. The Chinese would not miss it.

So it is useless as well as mischievous to say that \$1,500 per week could not be easily raised for the purpose of doing business with upwards of 10,000 Chinese gamblers and an indefinite number of white people. It is safe to say that an extensive pako pio bank opening on a Saturday night would make \$1,500 in an hour.

THE TOURIST PROPOSITION.

There is no need for the creation of a new body for the handling of any money that may be appropriated by the Legislature, for the purpose of advertising the Territory. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association has had for nearly a half year a joint committee which has outlined ways and means and is now well ready to prosecute the work of making known the advantages of the Territory the world around.

Taking the Governor's message to the Legislature, it would seem that he has committed himself to the plan of the business bodies, for he suggests aid for their undertakings. There could be then no official who would try to advertise himself or seek aggrandizement by the preparation of literature so aimed, as is hinted. The money would go for the writing, printing and distributing of literature to draw to Hawaii visitors, settlers and investors. There would be perhaps no fat and jaundiced volumes, but there would be crisp, snappy pamphlets costing from two to five cents each, which thus could be spread broadcast.

It has got to come some way. The business people were honest in suggesting that the Legislature help. It is a small amount asked when the gains are so thoroughly out of proportion. Not a single line of business would but feel the impulse of visitors. They are bound to come. The question is, shall we wait or follow traditional American lines and go after and get what we want?

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The Japanese, since they tried their strength in 1894, have always believed that they were strong enough to whip the Russians. Comparison with the soldiers of the white powers on the allied march last year for the relief of the legations at Peking, added to their confidence. In discipline, smartness, dash and endurance, the Japanese troops not only matched the best of the Europeans, but they were indubitably superior to the Russians. The latter gave a sorry exhibition of the soldierly virtues before Peking and their conduct made every Japanese observer feel that the task of humbling the Czar's power on the Asiatic coast would be simplified by the personnel of his infantry.

The Russian infantry soldier is logy, ignorant and stupid; not apt in the initiative and hampered on the march by a great commissariat. On the other hand the Japanese soldier of any branch of the service is alert, quick to learn, eager to bring on a fight and exceedingly mobile. The other qualities which make him great are courage, unconsciousness of fear, indifference to life, fanatical patriotism, obedience to officers such as he gave for centuries to his feudal lords, a marching capacity which ages of pedestrianism has perfected and the ability to get along with a ration of compressed rice, which enables him to make long marches from his base of supply without wagon trains. So high are his qualities as a soldier that in the war of 1894-95 not a single man deserted, not one straggled from the firing line; not one was cashiered for cowardice or punished for disobedience. Moreover it is no slight thing, that behind the personal qualities of the little brown warrior stands a nation which is sensitive in a high degree to the honor of its soldiery. A man would fare badly indeed, even in his own home, who came back from war dis-honored. It were better for him to come back in his funeral urn.

The chances of war so far as the personnel of the fighting men is concerned favor the Japanese rather than the Russians. Other considerations are that Japan is close to the field of operations and Russia—or that part of Russia which is effective for recruits and supplies of food—is thousands of miles away from it and connected with it by a single and not well-defended line of railway. Japan has as large a fighting population as had the North and South combined in the American Civil war and can place as many soldiers in the field. By keeping command of the sea, Japan could, in one month's time, land five hundred thousand men in China and Korea, and her naval strength, in Asiatic waters, is so far superior to that of her possible enemy as to enable her to count on clear seas for her transports.

It is a consciousness of strength, a sense of injury due to the fact that Russia, with the aid of Germany and France, gathered the fruits of the Japanese victory of 1894, and a desire to be recognized as an equal among the great powers, which has caused the war spirit of Japan to flame so high. When a nation is unanimous for war and has the power to wage it on a great scale, the chances for peaceful settlements are few. And so, unless Russia loses her grip on Manchuria, sooner or later, she will have to meet the issue which Japan seems determined to raise.

Ricketty children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWEN'S Chemists, 409 Front St., N.Y.

THE VOUCHERS.

The proposal of some of the legislators to burn the vouchers of the House cannot come from honest men. It means, if anything, that the vouchers would, if published, involve members in trouble with the law. One of the suddenly prosperous statesmen is quoted as saying that, to publish the vouchers, "would blacken the native character." Very likely; but to burn them on that pretext would blacken it still more, for then there would be no limit to the suspicion of rascality in the public mind.

That the danger of destroying the vouchers is real may be judged from precedent as well as current threats. Inquiry at the office of the Secretary of the Territory shows that the vouchers of expenditure of the Home Rule legislature are missing; and it is learned from Home Rulers themselves that the tell-tale archives were burned.

The Advertiser hopes that some honest Representative will offer a resolution to publish the vouchers. That would have the excellent result of showing, by the vote, who wants them burned and who are not afraid to have them published.

The grand jury might properly take a hand in the affair by sending for persons and papers. Conceding that legislators, unless accused of felony, could not be forced during the session through fear of arrest to obey a grand jury subpoena, it is still worth while to put them on record as refusing to further the interests of justice. Nothing should be left undone to direct public attention to the culprits, whoever they may be. If Hawaii is going to have honesty in office, official rogues must be branded so that people will remember them.

COMMISSIONER SARGENT.

The Official and Commercial Record, the visit of the Commissioner of Immigration to Honolulu is timely and valuable.

It enables him to see for himself the labor conditions and necessities from his own standpoint, and to hear at first hand the opinions of all classes here concerning the subject. He has met the planters, the merchants, the mechanics and the laborers, has heard what they have to say, and had an opportunity to check their statements by his own observations.

Mr Sargent talks freely and frankly. He has clear cut views, and expresses them without hesitation.

One of the things that has impressed him is that while the eastern portion of the United States is being swamped with immigrants—nearly 100,000 arrived in March last—the west coast is receiving but few, while Hawaii is receiving practically none. The arrivals are but few and the departures about offset them. As many Japanese depart as arrive. No Chinese are coming, while many are going, and their diminishing numbers are not offset by the sprinkling of Koreans who are coming. Practically no other nationalities are available as immigrants to Hawaii, the expense of passage from Europe being practically prohibitory.

An illustration of Mr. Sargent's practical nature is the fact that he took off his coat, donned overalls, went into a cane field and stripped cane, so that he might know for himself what the work was like. He is probably the first federal official who ever turned plantation laborer. It is understood that when Mr. Sargent caught his second wind and got the perspiration out of his eyes enough to see his way out of the cane field, he remarked that stripping cane was no job for a white man. In fact it is understood that Mr. Sargent is convinced that the labor necessities of the Territory require the admission of Chinese laborers, under such arrangements as will confine them to agricultural labor and secure their deportation when they no longer engage therein, care being taken that admission to Hawaii does not confer the right to proceed to the mainland.

The people of Hawaii welcome Mr. Sargent and wish that more federal officials would visit them. Knowledge of our conditions is helpful to us. We suffer more from ignorance than from anything else. Seeing is knowing. We are glad to know that Mr. Sargent intends to return to Hawaii again in December next.

WILL START WORK.

Now that the House has passed an item appropriating money to assist in the dissemination of knowledge concerning Hawaii, and that the Chamber of Commerce has begun the setting to the credit of the Tourist committee of cash from the wharf tax, there promises to be a realization of the hopes of some of those who have clung hard and fast to the theory that through advertising our climate and lands will come prosperity and plenty.

There is in existence a committee which is hard at work on the preliminaries, has now under its consideration things of value, awaiting only the touch of gold to bring the projects into life, and it is safe to say that these men, everyone of whom has had to do largely with the advance of Hawaii recently, will not go astray in getting the best ideas into shape for attracting people to these shores.

The work is behind hand, the season in California has been one of unexpected prosperity, but it is never well to regret, but to press forward. There is a short season still ahead of our people. It might be wise to attempt at once to secure a hearing from the tourists yet in the West and from this start a work which will reach the travelers of next year before they have made up their itineraries.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

As likely to think of chairs as of children when we use that word ricketty.

Children with loose joints, bow-legs, and soft bones have rickets. It is a disease due to improper feeding—and a typical disease for the workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak growth of the bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics, the hypophosphites.

For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil in an easily digestible form.

It is these things that account for the rapidity with which Scott's Emulsion cures rickets.

Ricketty children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWEN'S Chemists, 409 Front St., N.Y.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The tax assessors concluded their work yesterday and departed for their homes on the other islands.

Supt. Cooper spent yesterday in Waialae investigating the condition of the oil used on the plantation there.

Regarding the departure of Austin Scott, Mr. Lansdale of Castle & Lansdale, stated that he was cognizant of his going and arranged the passage.

Edwin Smith, of the Geodetic and Coast Survey, who has been making observations in order to correct the longitude here, will return to San Francisco on the Alameda today.

Aka, a native who died at Queen's Hospital yesterday, is said to have starved himself to death. His mind was unbalanced and for some time he has refused to take nourishment.

There will probably be a meeting of the new Board of Health this afternoon if the members receive their commissions in time. There are numerous matters of importance which have been held up because of the inability of the old board to act.

Professor Koebell and Professor Perkins are both busy now in furthering the distribution of the lantern blight. Specimens of the blight are being sent to the other islands and the two entomologists expect to hear in a couple of months that the work of lantern blight extermination is a success.

The new garnishment law by which government employees are liable for twenty-five per cent of their salaries is being put to good use by local merchants. Some dozen suits have been begun against employees and notice served upon Auditor Fisher of their indebtedness.

E. A. Douthitt was yesterday appointed by Judge Estee as commissioner of extradition. This is a new fee office providing for the issuance of extradition papers by a federal commissioner, and Judge Estee was requested by Attorney-General Knox to make an appointment and notify him in order that proper instructions might be sent.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Senator John T. Brown is reported ill with dengue fever.

The grand jury will meet again this morning and will take up the bribery case.

The Chronicle notes the arrival of Dr. McGrew in the city and prints a good picture of him.

Supt. Cooper returned yesterday from Waialae having approved the oil tanks of the Waialae Agricultural Co.

Sol Sheridan of the Advertiser staff left for Ventura, Cal., on the Alameda where his mother, aged 80, is critically ill.

J. Tarn McGrew will, within the coming month, leave Bishop & Company, and take his departure for Paris, where he is to study art and architecture, for several years.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong left for the States on the Alameda. He will accompany the Southern Board of Education on a tour among the Tennessee and Kentucky mountaineers.

The decision of Judge Estee in the Primo Beer case was sustained at San Francisco according to the notice received by J. J. Dunn from the clerk of courts yesterday. The appeal was dismissed and the opinion upheld.

Andrew Brown and J. A. Gilman were yesterday commissioned by Supt. Cooper as members of the Honolulu Fire Commission. Brown succeeds him and Gilman fills the vacancy left by the resignation of Auditor J. H. Fisher.

The new Industrial school at Waialae was formally turned over to the Educational Department yesterday and the boys were removed from the Reform school in Honolulu to the new institution. The old building will not be abandoned but will be used for the care of girls.

Chokicha Hayashida was yesterday held to the grand jury by Commissioner Douthitt for violation of the new immigration law passed by Congress last March. Four Japanese whom Hayashida is alleged to have wrongfully brought into the country were held as witnesses.

The Japanese at Ewa who cut the throat of countryman last week, committed suicide in Pearl Harbor near Aiea, his body being found yesterday morning. The man he injured is in a hospital and is recovering. The would-be-murderer was well known and every effort was made to find him. He probably drowned himself to escape prison.

Members of the Jockey Club are somewhat wrought up over the action of the House in providing that no admittance shall be made to Kapiolani Park. They say this will kill racing in Honolulu.

The special meeting of the Kamehameha Alumni Association will take place at its hall on Fort street, above Beretania street, at 7:30 this evening. Every alumnus is requested to be present. Refreshments will follow business.

Hanadicho Terayama was yesterday committed by Commissioner Douthitt to the grand jury under bonds of \$2500 for importing a Japanese woman for immoral purposes, contrary to the immigration laws. The grand jury does not meet until October.

The Rev. Frederick W. Clappett, D. D., rector of Trinity

KALUA AND HIS PAIAI

Almost Left the Attorney General Holds County Act Valid.

WILL SUE H. E. COOPER

Judge Kalua and the Board of Health are in more trouble over the paiai supply for the leper settlement which Kalua has the contract to furnish until July. The weekly paiai due at the settlement in the middle of April failed to arrive, and for a week the lepers were in danger of starving. Fortunately however taro was growing at the settlement and some of it was picked before having fully matured.

Supt. McVeigh reported Kalua's failure to keep his contract to the Board of Health and Dr. Pratt tried to have the difficulty remedied. He sent a wireless telegram to the judge at Wailuku asking why the paiai hadn't been delivered and if he intended to abandon the contract. Kalua was requested to reply by wireless but paid no attention to the telegram. This was in the latter part of April. Pratt sent another message to Kalua asking why he did not reply. Finally a letter was received which was read yesterday. In this letter Kalua said he had only received one message, which was telephoned to him at Lahaina, and which simply stated that no paiai had been received at the settlement. Nothing was said about a reply by wireless, and the message was delivered too late for him to send back by the next steamer. He denied also having received a second message, and said he had prepared a shipment for the Claudia.

Kalua further explained that the shipment which was not delivered was to have been sent by his agents on Molokai, and he had since seen them, and been informed that the weather was so wet and stormy that the paiai could not be prepared. He said he had abandoned his contract and asked for the kind indulgence of the Board.

Dr. Pratt reported that there had been a shipment later of which forty-six bundles were spoiled, and that the lepers were saved from starvation by pulling the taro growing there before it was ripe.

McVeigh had written and denied that the weather was bad on Molokai, as stated by Kalua. Further his statement as to the non-receipt of the telegrams was investigated with the result that the following message was received from the Wailuku manager:

"Message to Kalua 23rd received at 11-delivered 11:05; located him in Jao saloon; he received message and repeated it to another, plainly heard by operator. He also said to operator that it was too bad. On 27th message from Pratt received at 11:30, but could not locate Kalua till 2:30, when he rang from Jao saloon and received message. No message for Kalua from Pratt on 28, one from Kagoon delivered and answered; both operators state positively, Kalua and no other received the message, and they are familiar with all regular subscribers' voices and could not be mistaken. Will see him as soon as I can locate him and ask explanations."

E. C. Smith moved that in view of the fact that the contract with Kalua expired in a month, that nothing be done in the matter, and so Judge Kalua will be left undisturbed for that length of time at least.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

President Cooper asked an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether the title of executive officer would have to be changed under the new act, and if this is done, whether the auditor could pay out the appropriation under the former title. Mr. Andrews replied that the appropriations as now made, carried until July 1st.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

A communication was received from Secretary Carter demanding control of the Insane Asylum for the Board of Public Institutions, the health board to remain in charge as agents. Refused to a committee composed of Andrews and Ka-ne.

Dr. Cooper also reported for the committee that had visited the insane asylum saying that its condition was better than he had ever seen it before. However, the place was overcrowded, and new buildings were badly needed. He advised that no improvements be made until the change of location was made.

VACATION FOR DOCTORS.

Dr. Archer Irwin, government physician on Hawaii, asked for a nine-months vacation in order that he might visit Europe. It was granted and his brother, Dr. Fred Irwin appointed to act in his place.

A vacation was granted also to Dr. Sandow of Kauai who intends to make a six months' trip to Germany. A Dr. McLain who is coming down on the Sonoma will fill his place if he passes a satisfactory examination.

Dr. Achery of South Kohala repeated his request for an increase in salary to \$100 per month. He asked also that the board allow him back salary at that rate from February, which could not be done for want of an appropriation.

A communication was received from Dr. Stow of Hilo asking for an assistant to Fish Inspector Herring to take care of the Waimea market. A native is willing to do the work for nothing.

HOSPITAL RULES.

Rules for government hospitals as submitted by Dr. Maya were adopted. The hospitals are to be under the management of the trustees subject to approval by the board, and the money appropriated is also subject to the same body.

THE GOTO REMEDY.

A report was read from Dr. Moore upon the Goto remedy. He says he does not consider further use of the remedy as valuable; further that it is

STRIKING BITS IN THE MAIL NEWS BY DORIC

How a Parrot Gave an Alarm--Rights of the Humble Worshipper -- Carloads of Ivory. Revival of Prairie Schooner.

JURY COULD NOT AGREE

Failed to Convict In Rosales Case.

TURN OVER FIRST CASE

Chamber of Commerce for Tourists.

Mandamus proceedings may be brought at once to compel Superintendent Cooper to turn over to the Board of Public Institutions, the wharves and lighthouses and the judiciary and capitol buildings as required under the County Act. This action was decided upon at the meeting of the Territorial Board yesterday morning when Attorney General Andrews submitted an opinion to the effect that the county act was valid notwithstanding the objections of Cooper.

This opinion was as follows:

May 12, 1903.
To the Territorial Board of Public Institutions, Honolulu, W. H.
Gentlemen:

IN RE VALIDITY OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

In answer to your request of May 8th, as to the questions raised by correspondence between the Superintendent of Public Works and this Board, after investigation would state:

In answer to the first point, as set forth by him, I would say, that while he, as Superintendent of Public Works, was placed in control of the various matters recited, such matters were taken from under his jurisdiction by Act 31 of the Legislature of 1903, and vested in your Honorable Board.

In regard to his second point I would say, that this Board is not such a Board of public character as meant or understood by Sec. 30 of the Organic Act; and does not come under its provisions, and that in my opinion the Government should take the stand that the provisions in the act constituting the Board of Public Institutions is germane to the general subject of county government.

In regard to the third point, I do not believe that Act 31, aforesaid, would be construed as being illegal in its entirety for any of the reasons stated therein.

Respectfully submitted,
LORREN ANDREWS,
Attorney General.

Upon motion of Secretary Carter the Attorney General was instructed "to take such steps as are necessary to take immediate possession of the property under the Superintendent of Public Works as has been demanded by this Board."

CODE COMMISSION GETS TO ITS WORK

The Code Commission which has already got down to work has before it a long task, and one which it is likely will occupy the time for the next year. The commission has organized by the selection of the Chief Justice as chairman, and the first thing done thereafter was the outlining of the branches of work for which each member is to be held responsible.

It was decided by the members of the commission that in each case the law should be traced to the original, the code of 1859 of course being taken as the first source for all enactments prior to that, but for everything since there will be a tracing to the session laws. This will mean that there will be an immense amount of work to be done by the members of the commission and the three men are already hard at it.

Another feature which crops out is that there will be a lot of work which will fall upon the members before they can use economically any clerks. They will do all their first work and the outlook is that there will be no expenditure for clerks for several months yet.

* * * * *

a proprietary compound not in accord with scientific work, and that if Dr. Goto had the welfare of the lepers at heart he would disclose the nature of its ingredients. The remedy has been used for a long time and no cure had as yet been effected though it did afford relief and retarded the progress of the disease which Dr. Moore said could be done with other remedies known of the scientific world. The remedy, he stated, had palliative effects and as the lepers wanted it, he recommended that more of it be sent to the settlement and that in the future its effects be carefully noted by the resident physician.

Dr. Maya did not sign the report though a member of the committee, but said he agreed with it generally. He was, however, contradictory and he favored the preparation of similar remedies by the Board, as the ingredients of the Goto cure, though kept secret, were pretty well known. The report was laid on the table to await the action of the legislature in the appropriation bill.

OTHER MATTERS.

A resolution was adopted prohibiting any charge for fish inspection at Hilo. It was decided also to advertise for bids for drugs, etc., for the next biennial period.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors Honolulu, and of the Hilo inspector were read and filed.

The request of Father James of Maui for permission to visit the settlement prior to his departure for Europe was granted.

A claim for \$750 for property destroyed in the Serrao plague fire in Hilo in 1900 was referred to the Attorney General.

Dr. Barry reported that she had vaccinated twenty girls.

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The talk became general later in the afternoon and the time spent was in a general exchange of views, the men present agreeing that the meeting had been a most cordial one, and the expression of local opinion most unanimous.

The grand jury reopened its sessions yesterday, and it is reported considered the bribery charge against King Tai.

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AGENTS FOR
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The Kahala Sugar Company.
The Waialae Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke.

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LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals at Rostan, Joberi, Velpeau, and others, combined the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and unparalleled reputation for derangements of the kidneys, heart, in the back, and kindred ailments, afflicting grown-ups, where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 fortifies the blood, scurvy, pimpls, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, good rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, & other dangerous poisons.

THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overeating, &c. It possesses extraordinary power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the deteriorating influences of long residence in hot, humid climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and where the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on red paper) send to every genuine package by order of His Majesty, Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is forged.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

WHO GOT THE
CHICKENS?

Ly Foon Acquitted
of Larceny
Charge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Ly Foon was acquitted by a jury yesterday of the charge of stealing thirteen chickens. The Chinese was accused by a native named Hau of stealing seven roosters and six hens and the alleged stolen property was discovered by the police. Ly Foon however went on the stand and testified that it was a case of mistaken identity. He said that the chickens in question were his own property and told how he had raised them from eggs. It took the jury over an hour to decide whether the defendant had stolen the chickens or not, but finally a verdict of not guilty was returned, and the pleased Chinese walked out of the court room a free man. Lawyer Brooks defended.

AN EXPENSIVE CHICKEN.

In the case of Ito, charged with stealing one chicken, a verdict of guilty was returned and he was fined \$25 and costs.

MURPHY MUST STAND TRIAL.

Patrick Murphy entered a plea of not guilty to murder yesterday after Judge Robinson had denied a motion to quash the indictment found against him.

The motion to quash was in the nature of an attack upon the grand jury, it being alleged that the venire had been directed to the High Sheriff, but was executed by Albert McGurn, deputy sheriff. It was also alleged that M. T. Simonton drew the jury whereas Henry Smith, the chief clerk, is by law charged with that duty. Further it was charged that the grand jury was selected from a list of fifty names prepared by the third judge when in fact the law requires that one hundred names should be used and prepared by the chief clerk.

Murphy's trial was set for Monday.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Julia Dos Medeiros Gomez was yesterday appointed guardian of the Mendez minors.

A divorce has been granted to Manene Castino from Joseph Castino for failure to provide.

Judge Gear yesterday ordered the sale of the Kapalama property of Oliva Lahele, a minor.

The accounts in the John Grace estate were approved yesterday and the widow was discharged as administratrix.

HEARS FROM HILO.

(Continued from page 3.)

Why should not the Japanese follow suit? They have the necessary fighting qualities, the same love of order and something of the same industry. The only answer that suggests itself is that they have not the initiative, that they are too apt to look upon a sojourn abroad as a temporary expedient (as the French do), and that upon the first admittance of the light of western civilization they are naturally attracted towards centres of civilization, as moths are drawn towards the candle-flame. But it seems to the dispassionate observer that such "natural" attractions might be considerably counteracted by the Government. Subsidies to ocean lines may be required by budding companies, but inducements to emigrate and colonize, until such time as the advantages are established, would seem to be equally if not much more advantageous.

EMBEDDED STEEL LEAPS TO MAGNET.

REDDING, May 4.—Sam Conant, the grown son of Jack Conant, a mining man famous for the sale of the Uncle Sam mine, came groping blindly into the camp of his parents on Brandy creek yesterday afternoon, crying from pain. The young man claimed that while hunting he sat down to take a smoke and disturbed a rattlesnake, which struck him in the eye. His mother applied home remedies and his sight is not injured, according to his father, who brought the story to Redding this evening. Local medical men say young Conant must be mistaken in the matter, and that if a rattlesnake struck him in the eye he would probably be dead, or at least blind.

VALLEJO, May 4.—An interesting case of crude but amazingly successful electrical surgery was recorded at the Mare Island navy yard to-day.

A week ago a piece of steel three-eighths of an inch long and averaging an eighth of an inch in thickness flew from a planing tool and embedded itself deeply in the face of a young naval apprentice, John Gregg. It was thought at the time of the occurrence that his face was merely cut, as no foreign body could be detected among the muscles in the locality of the injury.

To-day signs of the presence of buried metal appeared on the surface of the wound. Master Electrician Peeler applied a small electric magnet of his own design and capable of lifting 500 pounds directly over the orifice of the apprentice's face. He then turned on the current and as quick as lightning the offending piece of steel mentioned flew from the lad's wound to the magnet.

RELIGIOUS PAWN SHOPS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Thomas M. Mulry, president of the St. Vincent de Paul society; the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Alexander P. C. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers; Edward P. Crain, Robert Miller and others, are backing a philanthropic pawn-broking enterprise, in which they hope to embark soon after a bill incorporating the Personal Property Loan Company shall be signed, with a capital of \$10,000. One hundred thousand dollars has been pledged to start the business.

The incorporators aim to establish a system of pawnshops, non-sectarian in character, but in touch with church interests, so that the worthy poor may be assisted. The company is to charge only one-half of 1 per cent interest a month on loans. In view of this low interest charge the bill says that the city officials shall record all chattel mortgages, bills of sale, and the like free of charge.

ODD SCENE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Mrs. John C. Carlile, wife of the former Secretary of the Treasury, was driving on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon when one of the horses slipped, bursting a blood vessel. Mrs. Carlile was on the way to the Thirty-fourth street ferry when

QUEER THINGS IN THE
LATEST COAST MAILS

Odd Happenings Reported by the Associated
Press—Negro Scheme to Take
Hayti—Magnetic Surgery.

THE KOKUAS
MUST LEAVE

Twelve to Be Sent
Away at
Once.

Useless Kokusas must leave the Leper Settlement. Supt. McVeigh sent down a list of twelve yesterday whom he was ordered by the Board to deport immediately and another list of fifty whose services can be dispensed with was also submitted but will not be acted upon until the return of McVeigh to Honolulu.

The horse died as it was being lifted into the ambulance the veterinarian had brought.

CLAIMS PART OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Most of the land owners in Harlem are not the rightful possessors of their holdings, according to a lawyer of this city. Heirs of Dutch freeholders of 250 years ago,

some thousands in number on the authority of this lawyer, are owners of

Harlem, of a large part of Central Park, and of about all of the water

front property on the East River from

74th street to Harlem river along the

Harlem river, and down the Hudson to

129th street.

The present day value of the property

is conjectured to be one billion dollars.

Prominent among the descendants of

the alleged rightful owners are Presi-

dent Roosevelt, Governor Odell and

Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the late

Mayor Strong.

In 1868-69 the Duke of York, through

Colonial Governor Nichols, gave grants

and charters to 23 men who were

created a corporation known as the

Town of Harlem and later further

grants and patents were issued to the

23 and to "their heirs, ancestors and

ascendants forever."

The plan of the lawyer in charge of

the matter is to gather a majority of

the descendants and, as he says they

are all by inheritance members of the

corporation, have them hold a meet-

ing, elect officers and parcel out the

land among themselves.

It is argued that quit claims, leases or deeds executed by any descendants of the grantees are void because no individual has a right to dispose of the property, but only a right to vote at the corporation meeting.

President Roosevelt, who traces his

ancestry to the Brevoorts, of Colonial

times, will, it is announced, appear at

the meeting of the descendants.

PRINCES AND PEASANTS.

MONTE CASSINO, May 5.—Emperor

William and King Victor Emmanuel

arrived here this morning accompanied

by Crown Prince Frederick William,

Prince Etel, Duke of Aosta, the Duke

of Abruzzi, the Duke of Genoa and

the Count of Turin. They were accorded

an enthusiastic welcome.

The scene was exceedingly pictur-

esque. Quaint crowds of peasants,

friars and sisters gathered from miles

around the village to see the extra-

ordinary spectacle of two sovereigns and

six princes at Monte Cassino. The real

reason for the visit was the part taken

by Emperor William in assisting the

beneficent institutions in Prussia and

the promise which he made to visit the

meeting of the descendants.

MORALS OF LEOPERS.

Supt. McVeigh also submitted a re-

port upon the question of unlawful co-

habitation among the lepers, something

which was strongly denounced by the

Mitchell Commission.

He said that in accordance with the

resolution of the Board he had made

a careful study of the subject and

found that it was about the hardest

problem yet tackled by the Board of

Health. He said he had interviewed

the guilty parties and found a willing-

ness among most of them to give up

the unlawful practice and marry if they

could legally do so. The difficulty, however, was that most of them had

either husbands or wives living out-

side, and therefore could not legally

marry. Unfortunately, also, they did

not have the funds to employ counsel

or to pay court fees. Supt. McVeigh

said that if the lepers then per-

sisted in unlawful cohabitation he

would take means to prosecute them

under the law, and added that he would

do everything in his power to elevate

and improve the morals of the lepro-

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company to prepare to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'd Co.
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They're sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

Eagles Mourn for Brother.

The following letter of condolence speaks for itself:

Honolulu Aerie 140, F. O. E.
To William Downer, Hilo, Hawaii.
Dear Sir: At a meeting of our Aerie 140, F. O. E. (Fraternal Order of Eagles), we were authorized to send you a letter, expressing for the Aerie its sympathy and condolence to you in the death of Bro. Geo. J. Cavanaugh who died in your city. Although he died far away from us we know his last hours were made as comfortable by you as possible.

The members of this Aerie, one and all, take this way of expressing to you their sincere thanks.

Yours for L. T. J. E.
AL MOORE,
H. A. JUEN,
FRED SMITH,
Committee.

A CONTENTED WOMAN.

Aside from form or features, she has an attractiveness all her own. The bloom on her cheek, the elasticity in her step, the ring of her voice, her enjoyment of life—all these are magnets which draw others to her side. Wonderful and valuable as it is, health is not so difficult a thing to obtain as some discouraged ones think. Most of the troubles of women arise from impure blood, impaired nutrition, low vitality and general debility. Modern science furnishes the most successful remedies for these conditions, namely WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it improves the appetite, makes fat, restores vitality, enriches the blood and cures those weaknesses peculiar to the sex, which are the seat of their troubles. It is a blessing to Tired Wives, Nursing Mothers and Girls growing into womanhood. It colours the pale faces and rounds out the hollow chests. In a word, it nourishes and develops the entire body, and brings happy surprises to feeble, hopeless and discouraged sufferers. Dr. R. J. Boyce says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two month's treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It is the typical medicinal success of our age, for time has proved our claims are supported by results, and a remedy which acts in harmony with nature's own efforts and processes. No demand has been made upon it for relief and cure, that has not met with instant response. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." At chemists.

S. C. ALLEN MET WITH SUDDEN DEATH LAST NIGHT

Carried Away by Heart Failure—Was Standing Fifteen Minutes Before Death—His Active Business Career.

S. C. Allen, one of the best known business men of Honolulu, and an old kamaaina, died suddenly at his Richards street home late last night. His death comes as a great shock to all his friends as it was entirely unexpected.

Mr. Allen was at his office yesterday afternoon, attending to his business as usual, and apparently in his usual health. Late in the afternoon he went out for his usual drive and returned to his home for dinner.

About nine o'clock in the evening he suddenly became unwell. Dr. George Augur was telephoned and arriving quickly at Mr. Allen's residence found the latter pacing the floor of his drawing room. Within fifteen minutes Mr. Allen was dead. Dr. Augur pronounced his death to be due to heart failure.

Friends and relatives of Mr. Allen were quickly summoned and arrangements were made for the funeral which is to take place from the Allen residence at four o'clock Friday afternoon.

The late Mr. Allen has been very prominently identified with the development of the Hawaiian Islands in a commercial way. He was not a politician and devoted his whole energies to building up large business enterprises. At the time of his death he was a member of the well known firm of Allen & Robinson, prominently connected with the lumber, sugar and shipping enterprises; president of several plantations and a director of many others, and also president of the Oahu railway.

Mr. Allen's friends have always expected that his end would be sudden as he has been a great sufferer from asthma and this affected his heart but his death last night was a great blow to them owing to his apparent good health earlier in the day.

Samuel Clesson Allen was born at New Salem, Mass., on May 17, 1831. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen. At an early age he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he attended school, and later attended the famous Abbott Family School, at Farmington, Maine.

At a very early age he went to Boston and became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Wilkinson, Stetson & Co., in Milk street. He left Boston in the spring of 1850 on the American ship "Lo Choo" for the Hawaiian Islands, arriving here in the fall of the year. Soon after his arrival in Hawaii Mr. Allen joined with Mr. W. A. Aldrich in a general merchandise business and has been actively engaged in large business enterprises ever since. At different times he was a member of the firms of Allen & Co., Aldrich, Walker & Co., Walker, Allen & Co., and lately with the big lumber and shipping firm of Allen & Robinson. He took a prominent part in the early development of the sugar plantations and shipping business here.

In 1865 he married the daughter of James Robinson. His widow survives him but he has no children. His nearest other relative here is his cousin, Col. W. F. Allen, but he has other cousins living in New England, and leaves a great many relatives by marriage here through the Robinson family.

Mr. Allen's friends have always expected that his end would be sudden as he has been a great sufferer from asthma and this affected his heart but his death last night was a great blow to them owing to his apparent good health earlier in the day.

"The position of President of the Board of Health is now appointive by the Governor to be confirmed by the Senate. The honor has been conferred upon myself, with I understand your own approval. The duties in the act creating the office are not clearly defined by law, but I believe the intent to be, to have a responsible salaried head of the Board with executive powers, he to have the heads of the different departments of this bureau to report to him daily and always be in close touch, they being directly responsible for the conduct of their departments to the President who is the chief executive officer of the board, and in return the President is responsible to this board for the work thus performed and presided over by himself and the Chief Health officer who is his responsible agent in carrying out instructions. All acts of the President being subject to the approval of this body."

"There are at least two departments in the Government that should be clear of politics and these are the Bureaus of Health and Education. It has been the policy of the board in the past to keep out of politics and I feel that this policy should be continued, when a vacancy may exist the position should be filled by merit of ability and personal worth rather than political affiliation."

Dr. Cooper also submitted a list of the duties for the presiding officer which were not however, acted upon.

The following are the standing committees appointed for the next two years:

Committee on Kalihi Receiving Station—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Committee on Kapiolani Girls' Home—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. E. C. Winston.

Committee on Insane Asylum—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. E. C. Winston.

Committee on Molokai—Whole Board.

Committee on Government Dispensary—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. S. K. Ka-ne.

Committee on Office and Morgue—Mr. E. C. Winston, Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Committee on Kewalo and Kakaako—Dr. W. H. Maya, Attorney-General Andrews, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Committee on Petitions—Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. E. C. Winston, Mr. S. K. Ka-ne.

Committee on New Regulations—Attorney-General Andrews, Mr. E. C. Winston, Mr. S. K. Ka-ne.

Committee on Quarantine, Fumigating and Disinfecting—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. M. P. Robinson.

Committee on Finances and Expenditures—Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. E. C. Winston.

Committee on Revision of Rates and

NEW BOARD ORGANIZED

Health Matters in the Charge of Cooper.

The new Board of Health formally assumed its duties yesterday and organized for work by the selection of committee who will in the future have charge of the Territory's health.

President Cooper in assuming charge made a brief address to the other members of the Board which was as follows:

"We meet under new conditions, for the Board today is differently constituted from that which adjourned three weeks ago. Led by what would appear to be more of unreasoning prejudice than deliberate, thoughtful consideration, the Legislature has seen fit to eliminate one of the medical members of the Board and we meet today with Dr. Maya and myself the sole medical representatives of a Board of Health composed of seven members. During my membership and incumbency as president I have been closely drawn into contact with the lay members and I take pleasure in now testifying to the earnest, capable service which has rendered the work of the board so efficient in the past period. The loss of the medical man to the Board as an advisory member, a trained sanitarian by education, cannot help but be felt in this department. Heavy responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the two remaining medical members in advising upon the most effective scientific situation. I ask for the same loyal support that has been accorded in the past when so many trying emergencies were and are constantly arising and successfully met, and feel sure that all will cheerfully co-operate in conscientious work that cannot help but prove to the general public, cosmopolitan as it is, each nationality with its diverse superstition and ignorances, that we are a factor for the preservation of public health."

"The position of President of the Board of Health is now appointive by the Governor to be confirmed by the Senate. The honor has been conferred upon myself, with I understand your own approval. The duties in the act creating the office are not clearly defined by law, but I believe the intent to be, to have a responsible salaried head of the Board with executive powers, he to have the heads of the different departments of this bureau to report to him daily and always be in close touch, they being directly responsible for the conduct of their departments to the President who is the chief executive officer of the board, and in return the President is responsible to this board for the work thus performed and presided over by himself and the Chief Health officer who is his responsible agent in carrying out instructions. All acts of the President being subject to the approval of this body."

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Committee on Revision of Rates and



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin 'Cures'. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Natal. Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER COPE, Sole Proprs.—Boston, U. S. A.

A HAWAIIAN ONE OF THE GREATEST OF PLAINSMEN

The passing of the Indian scout will be another page of the romantic torn from the world's history which is ever becoming more prosaic. Buffalo Bill is an able man and true as steel. But for a detective ability that Sherlock Holmes himself might envy, Frank Gourard, a Hawaiian, brought up among the Indians, stands probably without a peer. Gourard is tall and very muscular, with huge shoulders and chest. He gives evidence of his nativity in his thick sensuous lips, flattened nose and dusky complexion, unlike that of an Indian. He says himself that he merely remembers the fact, that, as a baby, he was brought from across the water. By long living with the Indians, he acquired a perfect knowledge of their habits, traditions and even methods of thought. Hence he was invaluable to the army when it was called upon to march against the hostile red men.

Lieutenant Jordan of the metropolitan police force was with General Crook's command in its memorable campaign against the sioux. Gourard rendered yeoman's service during this trying period when the horror of the Custer massacre was very fresh, especially in the minds of the devoted band which hurried after his slayers. Lieut. Jordan is, it is believed, the only man in this city who can recall from personal experience the terrors of that memorable chase. Speaking of Gourard, he said:

"I never met a man with the faculty of Gourard. He could tell a footprint in the grass, where the ordinary observer would notice nothing. Moreover, he would tell whether the footprint was left by a white man or an Indian, and, if the latter, to what tribe he belonged. To be sure, he explained the matter by saying that each tribe wore a certain style of moccasin, but the distinction was sometimes so trivial as to render Gourard's feat a very remarkable one. The Indians, as you doubtless know, when on the warpath march in single file, those behind treading in the footprints of the leader, so as to leave a single pair of marks. The carriages used for carrying the squaws and children and supplies were formed of two poles lashed together, one at each side of the horse with the ends trailing along the ground."

"These were of the same width and one was driven in the path of the other. But in spite of these precautions Gourard could tell, with practical exactness, the number of warriors, squaws and papooses that had passed along a trail, in addition to the tribe they belonged to and other particulars which were hidden from the ordinary observer, and the determining of which, to those who did not know the extraordinary capabilities of the scout, seemed wholly impossible. He would notice two sticks laid upon the ground and they would tell him of a sign or warning left by the Indians for their people. There are very many of this latter kind of marks by which the Indians counsel each other."

"In short, Gourard had reduced the faculty of observation, which most civilized people use so carelessly, to an exact science. The Indians, also, as you probably know, are keen observers. You will never be able to catch their eye, perhaps, or to know just where they are looking, but they will see much more than the average white man. The only occasion when an Indian's gaze is fixed is when he observes some object at a great distance. They have a way on the plains of sweeping the horizon, shading their eyes with one hand the while.—Washington Times."

Regulations—Mr. S. K. Ka-ne, Mr. M. P. Robinson, Mr. F. C. Smith, Attorney-General Andrews.

Committee on Government Physicians and Reports—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. F. C. Smith.

Committee on Hospitals—Dr. W. H. Maya, Mr. E. C. Winston.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The Agents for Hawaii.

A Cold Drink for a Warm Thirst

There is nothing else to equal.....

PRIMO LAGER BEER

The government chemist has proven its purity and it is sold by all dealers.